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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

JUNE 1962

MUNICIPAL OFFICES
COALVILLE.

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1961.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

at 31st December, 1961.

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs V.M.Smith

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor H.W.Lindsey

Councillors: C.G.Burt, A.Clarke, J.P., H.Dable, A.R.Griffin, Mrs M.A.Griffin, J.P., J.Harley, J.F.Kemp, A.A.Lee L.Lovett, J.P., A.E.Martin, A.H.Moore, G.A.Peacey, J.W.Pearson, L.A.Robinson, J.R.Willn and G.N.Wood.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health (part-time),
Municipal Offices, Coalville. Telephone: Coalville 283
Home: Coalville 597.

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.I.,M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector.
D. Allen, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector.
J. Forrest, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector
I.N.Reynard, Pupil Public Health Inspector.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs J. Richards.

Rodent Operator:

T. Regan.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
COALVILLE.

To: The Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1961.

The Report follows the general lines indicated in Circular 1/62 dated 18th January, 1962 from the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to your Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting water supplies, sewerage and public cleansing, incorporated in this Report.

I would thank you, Mr Chairman and Members of the Council, for your continued courtesy and consideration, and it gives me particular pleasure to express once more my thanks to all members of the staff of my Department for their help throughout another year.

Andrew Hamilton.

Medical Officer of Health.

June 1962.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,511
Population (1961 census - Provisional)	26,159
Population (est. middle 1961)	26,200
Number of inhabited houses (end 1961)	8,456
Rateable value at 31/3/61	£293,924
Estimated product of 1d rate at 31/3/61	£1,165

VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths:

M	F	Total
167	114	281

Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.2
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	12.0

Live Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	204	204	408
Illegitimate	4	6	10
	208	210	418

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.4
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales)	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	2.4

Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	4	7	11

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	24.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births (England & Wales)	18.7

Total Live and Still Births:

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	207	210	417
Illegitimate	5	7	12
	212	217	429

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year):

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	2	5	7

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births (England and Wales 21.4)	16.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) (England and Wales 15.5). 11.9

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) 7.1

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live & still births 32.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (England and Wales .33).	0

(The area comparability factors are : births .97 and deaths 1.14. These figures have been used where applicable in calculating the rates given above).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A review of the above was given in a previous Annual Report.

Laboratory facilities continue to be available to the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester. During 1961 the following examinations were carried out for your authority :-

Throat and nose swabs	5
Faeces and urine	19
Sputa	90
Milk	6
Ice Cream & Iced Lollies	75
Water	61
Food	19
Miscellaneous	11
	286

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1947

No formal action was taken under Section 47 of the Act though in one or two cases persons in need of care and attention were persuaded to take up Part III accommodation. In other cases use was made of voluntary services, such as Home Help and Meals on Wheels etc, to enable the old persons to remain in their own homes. The Health Committee gave much thought to the needs of such people. At the close of the year they were seriously considering what system they could adopt which would give a ready indication to passers-by, that the occupant of any house was in need of attention.

MEALS ON WHEELS

Towards the end of 1960 the W.V.S. were able to make arrangements with a local firm to supply meals from their canteen, limited to 20 meals on each of two days per week, at a charge of 1/-s per meal to the consumer, the firm generously meeting the balance of the cost, whilst your Authority contributed to the cost of the necessary containers. Names of possible recipients were ascertained from a variety of sources, particularly the Home Help Service, local clergy and local doctors, and your Medical Officer of Health paid over fifty visits to investigate the condition in each case and thus to advise the W.V.S. on the most deserving cases. The general criteria were that they should be Old Age Pensioners, housebound and living alone, without nearby relatives who might have been able to get their meals for them, elderly make pensioners

/living

living alone, blind persons left alone all day, severely crippled or otherwise infirm persons living alone, and any becoming undernourished. Where so many were deserving it was no easy task to weed out those most in need. The service was eventually put into operation on 29th November, 1960 and has continued since then. During 1961 eighteen further visits were paid investigating additional claimants.

There is no doubt the meals provided are extremely good value and are most acceptable to the recipients. As could be expected sometimes recipients discontinue taking the meals on their own initiative but their places are taken by others on the reserve list. The meals are distributed by voluntary helpers using their own transport and thanks are due to them for their efforts in this direction. Almost all the cases which have been investigated were in need of the service to a greater or lesser degree, and it is only when one sees the picture as a whole that a decision can be made as to who should benefit.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The public water supply for your area was augumented during the year by water from the River Dove Scheme. Our own boreholes are situated at Broomleys and Holly Hayes and water is still obtained from the Whitwick and Ellistown Units of the National Coal Board. Water from all our own sources is chlorinated and in addition that obtained from collieries is filtered.

The average daily output from the sources mentioned above was as follows :-

River Dove	84,682 gallons
Broomleys	192,181 gallons
Holly Hayes	250,428 gallons
Whitwick and Ellistown .	471,299 gallons

The total quantity from all sources was 364,485,000 gallons, an increase of 36,764,574 gallons over 1960.

49,985,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, a decrease of 5,875,000 gallons on the 1960 figure.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 33 gallons per head of the population.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1961. 9 samples of raw (untreated) water and 15 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results :-

Whitwick Colliery		Ellistown Colliery		Holly Hayes		Broom Leys Pumping Station	
Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated	Raw	Treated
-1	-5	-1	-5		-5	-4	
+1		+1				+1	

The last analysis for fluoride content gave the following results :-

Source	Fluoride Content
Broom Leys Pumping Station	0. 1 p.p.m.
Holly Hayes Pumping Station	0. 1 p.p.m.
Whitwick Colliery	0. 2 p.p.m.
Ellistown Colliery	0.15 p.p.m.

8,442 houses in the area have a water supply direct from the public mains, and 14 houses, including some outlying farms, still have to rely on wells and springs.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No major works were carried out during the year with the exception of extensions for housing purposes. A small extension to the sewer in the Ellistown area in 1960 enabled 7 houses in Clay Lane to be connected and allowed of the conversion of 7 pail closets to water closets.

Mining subsidence again caused extensive damage to both sewers and drains and much time was spent by the inspectors in drain examinations and testing.

Our efforts to obtain satisfactory sewerage arrangements in the Battleflat area seem at last to be having effect. A scheme is now being prepared for this purpose and although the cost might appear to be high it might well lead to further development in this area. If it does then the average cost per house will fall considerably. In any event it is imperative that this outlying area should be dealt with in order to remedy the ever increasing nuisance of polluted and evil smelling ditches.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor. These services are provided for the whole of the area. Six motor refuse collection vehicles were employed for this purpose.

During the year 43 collections of refuse were made from domestic properties, giving an average period between collections of 8½ days. This was five collections more than in 1960. Pail closets were emptied weekly.

The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Silver Street, Whitwick, Ashby Road, Coalville and Standard Hill. These tips were systematically treated throughout the year by the Rodemt Operator for rats, flies, etc.

Wastepaper salvage is collected at the same time as refuse from domestic properties, and a separate weekly collection is made from shops, factories and offices. 503 tons of wastepaper were sold to the Board Mills during 1961, an increase of 139 tons over the previous year.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also undertaken by the Council. In the case of properties with a rateable value of £150 or under, one free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £150 rateable value, two free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 10d each, bulk refuse being removed on a rechargeable basis.

The estimated weights of refuse collected and disposed of during the year were as follows :-

Domestic Refuse	...	12,489 tons
Middens and pails	...	257 tons
Market refuse	...	102 tons.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

NOTIFICATIONS

Age	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio				Measles		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection	
					Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under -- 1 year				1					9	15						
1-2 yrs									24	20						
2-3 yrs									31	36						
3-4 yrs		1							34	47						
4-5 yrs	1	1							38	28						
5-9 yrs	1	4							143	123						
10-14 yrs	1	2							1	7						
15-24 yrs										1						
25 and over																
Total	3	8		1					280	277						
	11		1						557							

/Notifications cont'd.

Age	Acute Pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute Encephalitis Infective		Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fevers		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning		Puerperal Pyrexia	Opthalmia Neonatorium	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Under 5 years	1	2													1				
5 - 14	1												1						
15 - 44	1	2											1				1		
45 - 64	10	4												2					
65 & over	11	5												1					
Age Unknown														1					
Total	24	13											2	4	1		1		
	37												6		1		1		

DIPHTHERIA

According to the return sent annually by Dr Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, the number of children immunised during the year was as follows :- Under 5 years 387; 5 to 14 years 46, a total of 433, whilst boosting injections were given to 253 children.

The following table shows the numbers immunised during the past eight years :

Year	-4	5-14	Total	Boosters
1954	289	9	298	268
1955	290	12	302	240
1956	296	8	304	234
1957	324	15	339	254
1958	403	19	422	257
1959	327	22	349	197
1960	355	29	384	304
1961	387	46	433	253

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease during the year :

	New Cases						Deaths					
	Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Resp.		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years												
5 -14												
15-24												
25-44	1											
45-64	4											
65 & Over		1			1	1	1					
Total	5	1			1	1	1					
	6				2		1					

The death rate per million population from respiratory tuberculosis is 38 compared with that for England and Wales - 65 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis is Nil compared with 7 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

This year has seen a considerable improvement in the infantile mortality rate - 16.7 compared with 31.9 last year - which is substantially below the figure for England and Wales, 21.4. Of the seven deaths reported three took place at home and four in hospital. All the children who died were under two months, and in fact, five of them were aged two weeks or under. One death was due to prematurity, one to injury at birth and three to congenital abnormalities.

MATERNITY UNIT ACCOMMODATION

In my last report I referred to the interview which had taken place between the Minister of Health and your representatives about the provision of maternity accommodation in Coalville and to the fact that the Minister had then made it quite clear that, following the acceptance of the Cranbrook Committee Report, no such unit would be provided in Coalville.

During the year further correspondence took place between the Regional Hospital Board and your authority in the course of which it was stated that it is proposed that the maternity unit at Ashby Cottage Hospital shall be retained and that the existing provision at Leicester shall be replaced by new maternity units of approximately 150 beds at Leicester Royal Infirmary and Leicester General Hospital, each of which would have a proportion of beds allocated for general practitioners. The Board indicated that it would be willing to discuss the matter further if it was considered that any useful purpose would be served. As a result in November a deputation from your Council along with representatives from the Leicestershire and Rutland Executive Council and the Hinckley Urban District Council met the Planning Committee of the Board (Dr Gibson, the County Medical Officer of Health, was also in attendance, holding a watching brief). Your representatives once more put the case for the provision of a maternity unit in Coalville, stressing the inconvenience to patients, relatives and doctors alike, which at present exists and which would be perpetuated should the new proposals come into effect. The Chairman of the Planning Committee indicated that the Committee would bear in mind the points made, and there the matter rested at the end of the year.

In October your Medical Officer of Health attended a meeting convened by the Group Secretary, Leicester No.1 Hospital Management Committee, to discuss whether there was any call to open Consultant Ante-natal Clinics in Coalville and Hinckley in view of the decisions which had been taken about the provision of maternity unit accommodation. The considerable inconvenience which would accrue to expectant mothers requiring consultant advice was stressed but it was understood that the Consultants involved were not in favour of the suggestion. No further information is available at present whether the proposal is being proceeded with.

During the year a further increase in the number of expectant mothers being delivered outside the district took place. The figures for the past five years are :-

	Live births	Stillbirths	Born in U.D.	Born outside U.D.
1957	389	6	205 - 52%	190 - 48%
1958	384	11	188 - 47%	207 - 53%
1959	386	12	184 - 46%	214 - 54%
1960	402	10	161 - 39%	251 - 61%
1961	418	11	148 - 34%	281 - 66%

In 1956, the year at whose end the local Nursing Home closed down, about 75% of confinements were taking place in the Urban District. We have now reached the stage where only about one third third of Coalville's expectant mothers are being delivered within their own district. What this must mean in inconvenience alone only those concerned can realise. If Consultant cover is the over-riding factor, and this appears to be so, it should surely be as easy to provide it in Coalville as in Ashby Cottage Hospital, which it is proposed to retain.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATHS AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN 1961

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total	M	F
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	
Tuberculosis, other			
Syphilitic disease	2	2	
Diphtheria			
Whooping Cough			
Meningococcal infections			
Acute Poliomyelitis			
Measles			
Other infective and parasitic diseases			
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	6	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	12	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	4		4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1		1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	24	17	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	
Diabetes	3		3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	19	22
Coronary disease, angina	37	21	16
Hypertension with heart disease	9	5	4
Other heart disease	37	23	14
Other circulatory disease	7	5	2
Influenza	9	4	5
Pneumonia	8	5	3
Bronchitis	19	17	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	4	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1		1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			
Congenital malformations	4	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	10	18
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	
All other accidents	8	5	3
Suicide	3	3	
Homicide and operations of war			
ALL CAUSES	281	167	114

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each year at this time I sit down to report to you on the work of your Public Health Inspectors and to place on record some of my hopes and fears.

My main hope is that one day environmental hygiene in this town will be of the highest possible standard, for all of our efforts are to that end. My greatest fear in the past has been the apparent lack of interest by members of the public. I use the phrase "in the past" quite deliberately for during the year to which this report relates, there has been abundant evidence of the interest of both the public and the press. I am very grateful for this. Comment and healthy criticism of one's efforts are a vital part of local government. It is the only way one can gauge the attitude and reactions of the public. My scrap book of press cuttings abounds with letters and reports on caravans and smoke control. These two health matters have certainly demonstrated to me how much local interest there is in the activities of the Health Committee. One looks for more and more of this interest. Public opinion can achieve so much if it is made without bias and in the public interest. Whilst sectional interests should be had in mind they should not be the only arbiter. That which is good for the majority should be the basis of all good government.

I would once more thank your Medical Officer of Health for his encouragement, to the staff of the department for their hard working enthusiasm and to the members and officers of the Council for the way in which they have supported our efforts.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1961 was made up as follows :

9545 - water closets
72 - pails including chemical closets
11 - privies

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report with the exception of rodent extermination.

Total number of complaints received - 174

Total number of notices served :

(a) formal - 82
(b) informal - 186

Inspections in connection with :

Dwellinghouses	2063
Infectious disease enquiries	18
Food poisoning	24
Verminous and dirty premises	84
Drainage works	705
Tents, vans and sheds	372
Water supplies	45
Atmospheric Pollution	195
Factories, workshops, etc	169
Shops	52
Keeping of Animals	17
* Rodent control	294
Refuse storage, collection & disposal	33
Schools	38
Slaughterhouse and meat inspection	999
Other food premises	1161
Bakehouses	45
Dairies	26
Miscellaneous Inspections	284
	6624

* Not including visits by Rodent Operator.

Additional work was carried out as under :

Milk samples for biological examination	30
Ice Cream samples	76
Water samples	13
Bath Water samples	12
Specimens collected (food poisoning, research, etc)	17

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables :

PRELIMINARY	Housing	Public Health
Outstanding on 1st January	299	85
Issued during year	86	53
Complied with during year	102	61
Outstanding on 31st December	283	77

STATUTORY		
Outstanding on 1st January	-	129
Issued during year	1	81
Complied with during year	-	89
Outstanding on 31st December	1	121

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are now no common lodging houses in your area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

One house has been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No case of overcrowding was found at these premises.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The full impact of the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960 is now being felt and we are now able to assess its value as a public health measure. During the year 17 site licences for single caravans and one for four caravans were issued. This latter licence was granted to expire on the 25th March, 1963 and a direction made under Section 20 of the Act.

Thus at the end of the year the following licences had been issued :

(a) For individual caravans 20
(b) For more than 2 caravans 2

In fact the two sites under (b) were vacated before the end of the year to allow for town centre development leaving twenty sites in use for single caravans.

The number of caravans on licensed sites at the end of 1960 was 33 and this has been reduced to the 20 referred to above. In addition to this number 4 vans were occupying an unlicensed site and the question of proceedings was being considered at the end of the year.

I still believe there is room for a properly conducted site in your area. A site to which applicants for standings can be referred would do much to limit the use of individual sites and possibly stop the use of land for which no permission has been obtained. For many years this matter has been under consideration by the Council and possibly in 1962 we shall see a municipally owned site established.

During 1961 we were able, with the co-operation of the police, to effect a clearance of caravans from Sludgy Lane. This has been a long standing problem with continuing nuisance and annoyance to persons using this bridle road.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades in your district.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The only Public Swimming Bath in your area is the one owned by the Council and situated in Avenue Road.

The Bath has a capacity of 80,000 gallons, water for filling being obtained from the public supply.

Treatment is by filtration and chlorination and the pumps are designed to change the bath water every four hours.

Daily tests of the water were made for chlorine residual and alkalinity.

12 samples of bath water were obtained by this department and examined at the Public Health Laboratory. 10 of these were found to be satisfactory but two taken during August were found to contain bacillus coli. This condition was remedied by increasing the chlorine content of the water.

SCHOOLS

We have continued with our efforts to improve the facilities at some of the older schools in your area. It is wrong that new schools should have such excellent sanitary arrangements whilst the old places still have the most primitive amenities.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As indicated in the preface to this report the subject of atmospheric pollution, especially as it relates to Smoke Control Areas, received a great amount of attention by the Health Committee with consequent press publicity and public comment.

The "hurdle" of concessionary coal has now to a large extent been overcome, as a result of the October 1961 agreement between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers. This agreement authorises the Board to either supply solid smokeless fuel instead of raw coal to mineworkers residing in Smoke Control Areas, or to make a cash payment to enable the worker to buy his own fuel.

The Committee, being aware of this agreement, after much thought resolved that before coming to a decision they should have before them a report on the implications, financial or otherwise, of smoke control areas. This report calls for a survey of a part of the district and this was in hand at the end of the year.

During the year one hand fired industrial boiler was converted to mechanical stoking with consequent reduction in the amount of air pollution from this source. No great improvement can be reported on the emission of smoke from the many intermittent brick kilns in your area though I am constantly in touch with the Alkali Works Inspector on this point.

Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide were made during the year by means of apparatus sited at the Municipal Offices. The records continue to show that the main source of air pollution is the domestic chimney. The Committee agreed to the acquisition of a second instrument and it is hoped to site this on the Greenhill Housing Estate during 1962. By so doing we shall be in a much better position to make comparisons in the levels of pollution in two dissimilar areas of the town. I look forward to being able to report more fully on this in the future.

The results of our investigations are submitted to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research and incorporated in the National Survey of Air Pollution.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Inspections of piggeries, stable premises and places where animals are kept, were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time rodent operator is employed by your Authority and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. A charge of 5/-s per hour, plus the cost of materials and establishment charges, is made for the treatment of business premises.

Your authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and other properties and the banks of streams and brook courses in the area receive regular attention.

Two sewer treatments were carried out during the year.

The following is a summary of the work done :

No. of premises treated for rats	804
No. of premises treated for mice	129
Total number of inspections (including survey)	2818

There were no major rat infestations during the year.

HOUSING

I would once more make some comment on this very vexed question. The Council, limited only by financial considerations have during the past five or six years gone ahead with the condemnation of unfit properties at a pace which will bear comparison with most other authorities of this size. Since January 1957 some 232 houses have been actually demolished and 27 closed. In addition over 880 have been made fit as a consequence of action by this department. In spite of this there is much more to be done, and in my opinion our current unfit house programme, detailing as it does some 207 houses is failing to keep pace with the deterioration rate of properties in your area. I say this because even houses which we did not include in the programme have now become so unfit that we know they will have to be scheduled in the near future. In the meantime the difficuly of keeping them reasonably habitable presents a continuing problem.

All in all we must accept the fact that the demolition of unfit properties must continue for many years to come and if it is to prevent intolerable living conditions in a number of cases it must if at all possible be accelerated. This acceleration can only be achieved by a more rapid displacement rate whether this be by the provision of new dwellings or by the reletting of existing houses.

I have in previous reports drawn the attention of the Council to the difficulty of obtaining the repair of such houses as can be repaired at reasonable cost. Not only are we faced with continually rising prices, with fixed rent limits, but we have the problem of finding property repairers who are available to do such works. Your officers struggle to persuade the owner to give an order and then have to struggle, often much harder, to persuade his builder to make a start. Even when the owner is threatened with proceedings, he cannot in many instances get his man on to the job. It is true to say that in this town there are too few property repairers for the work available and unless this force is augumented we shall continue to have delay in the repairing of houses.

Since the coming into operation of the Rent Act, 101 applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been received. These have been dealt with as follows :-

Number of applications received ...	101
Number of applications refused ...	2
Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work	60
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	39
Number of Certificates revoked ...	6

The tables which follow show what has been done during the year.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING YEAR

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	381
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1863
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under (sub-Head) (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932..	48
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	191
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	48

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	19	7
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	41	155	48
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	14	39	14
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1	3	1

C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	121	-
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	31	-
(13) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	2	-

At the close of the year 1,068 post war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 prefabricated houses) 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 1,117 by private enterprise.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1961, and the number of inspections made :-

	DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959).				
	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Contraventions		
			Found	Remedied	Outstanding on 31st Dec.
Dairies	12	14	-	-	-
Distributors	43	12	-	-	-

The district was included in a Specified Area from the 1st December, 1954 and all milk sold must be heat treated or bear the designation Tuberculin Tested.

30 samples of milk were sent for biological examination during the year and all reported on as being satisfactory.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are now four licensed slaughterhouses in your area.

The following table gives details of the animals inspected etc during 1961 :-

Number of licensed slaughterhouses	4
Animals slaughtered therein	9055
Animals examined therein	9055
Inspections of meat at time of slaughter ...	999

DETAILS OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

	Cattle excl Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs and Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1526	30	1	5158	2340
Number inspected	1526	30	1	5158	2340
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	257	4	-	158	308
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.8	13.3		3.1	13.2
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	57
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.1				2.4
Cysticercosis					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	14	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE B

Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs
Heads and Tongues	-	-	54
Pairs of Lungs	-	1	-
Stomachs	-	-	1
Mesenteries & Intestines	-	-	3
Livers	-	1	-

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :-

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Heads and Tongues				
Abscesses	-	4	5	-
Actinomycosis	-	2	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	-	9	-	-
Pairs of Lungs:-				
Abscesses	-	7	-	1
Cysts	1	5	-	-
Contamination	-	4	-	-
Echinococcus	-	1	-	-
Emphysima	-	1	-	-
Fluke	-	3	-	1
Parasites	-	2	2	65
Pleurisy	-	49	43	4
Pneumonia	-	4	212	29
Regurgitated Ingesta	-	11	9	11
Livers:-				
Abscesses	-	52	1	7
Bacillory Necrosis	-	2	-	-
Carcinoma	-	2	-	-
Cirrhosis	1	32	3	-
Contamination	-	-	1	1
Cysts	-	3	3	-

Non-Tubercular Offal etc :- (Cont'd)

	Cows	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Pigs	Sheep Lambs
Livers (Cont'd):-				
Fluke	-	15	1	17
Parasitic	-	2	6	19
Peritonitis	-	1	1	1
Part Livers:-				
Cirrhosis	2	21	-	-
Cysts	-	8	-	1
Fluke	1	63	-	-
Necrosis	-	1	1	-
Parasitic	-	-	-	3
Peritonitis	-	1	1	-
Spleens:-				
Haemorrhagic	-	2	-	-
Peritonitis	-	13	1	-
Hearts:-				
Cysticercus Bovis	-	5	-	-
Pericarditis	-	1	41	-
Kidneys:-				
Abscesses	-	1	-	-
Cystic	-	-	15	-
Injury	-	1	-	-
Nephritis	-	-	11	-
Plucks:-				
Abscesses	-	-	2	-
Pleurisy	-	-	15	-
Tails:-				
Sarcoma	-	1	-	-

There has again been a very substantial reduction in the number of animals slaughtered in the town. This has been due entirely to the closing down of the slaughterhouse at the bacon factory.

During the year improvements were being carried out or planned at the four slaughterhouses which will be in use in the future. Each premises will be provided with a hanging room irrespective of the throughput and this, I feel, is a major step forward.

As will be seen from the following table the incidence of tuberculosis has now been reduced to a very low level :

TABLE showing the percentage of Animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis

Year	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Pigs
1950	19.8	49.2	6.6
1951	17.4	35.2	4.4
1952	21.0	42.1	5.2
1953	18.5	35.8	4.9
1954	13.1	25.8	3.7
1955	10.8	19.5	4.0
1956	9.6	24.2	5.0
1957	9.6	18.7	3.7
1958	8.9	15.8	4.1
1959	9.5	2.5	2.9
1960	1.7	3.4	3.4
1961	0.1	-	2.4

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 2-tons 3-cwts 2-qrs 22-lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed :-

166	tins Tomatoes	38-lbs 0-ozs	Pie Pastry
21	tins Vegetables	10-lbs 5-ozs	Luncheon Meat
149	tins Fruit	9-lbs 2-ozs	Beef
15	tins Fish	93-lbs 10-ozs	Ham
3	tins Stewed Steak	2-lbs 12-ozs	Bacon
2	tins Milk	12-ozs	Tongue
11	tins Animal Food	2-stones	Cods Roes
6	jars Pickles	3-stones	Fresh Fish

All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar operation is operated in the case of other unsound food where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes. When the food is contained in tins the cans are punctured and then conveyed to one of the Council's refuse tips where they are buried under supervision.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number and types of food premises in your area :-

Bakehouses	5	
Butchers shops	28	
Canteens (works, schools, sports clubs etc.)	46	
Cooked Meats	15	- Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Dairies	12	- Registered under Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.
Fish Shops, including fried fish shops	15	
General Food shops	126	
Ice Cream premises	93	- Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Licensed Premises and Clubs	57	
Restaurants, cafes and Snack Bars	6	

Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc premises, the undermentioned inspections were carried out :-

Butchers Shops	108
Fishmongers and Poulterers	17
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Grocers and Confectioners	191
Fried Fish Shops	30
Ice Cream premises	101
Manufacture & preparation of preserved food	51
Restaurants and Dining Rooms	71
Food vans and vehicles	21
Public markets and Food stalls	421
Licensed premises	54
Bakehouses	24

The following table sets out the visits etc made in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations :-

Number of Premises inspected	162
Number of Inspections made	1161
Number of Informal Notices served	25
Number of Informal Notices complied with	26
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December	43
Number of prosecutions	-

ICE CREAM

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, there were registered at the close of the year 92 premises for the sale of ice cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing.

73 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination during the year. 68 of these were placed in provisional Grade 1 (Methylene Blue Test), 4 in Grade II and 1 in Grade 1V.

ADULTERATION ETC

Your authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act being administered by the County Council.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

TABLE I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prose-cutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	21	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	140	13	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises).	7	8	-	-
Total	89	169	15	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

TABLE 2

	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	2	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	17	11	-	3
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	3	2	-	-
Total	23	16	-	3

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August list (Sec. 110(1)(c))	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	68	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	87	-	-	-	-	-